The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,641—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	27	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and prepayment in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2 021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexion to the Nilgiri Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metupalayam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th October, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 325

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 60
Suez	350	240	60
Port Said	350	240	60
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	150

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

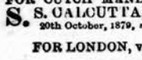
S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail as above on or about 29th October. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th September 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Raousis, will be despatched for COLOMBO TO-DAY, the 14th instant at 3 p m., Bombay time.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay on or about the 26th instant.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages, apply to

J. JANNI.
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, No. 7.
Bombay, 9th October 1879.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	20th Oct.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(s) KHIVA	2619	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2259	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	500	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2461	450	W. W. Fontiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. COLUMBIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SALE of ALBERT MILL'S STORE has been POSTPONED till further order.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866 and in the matter of the BOMBAY SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, in LIQUIDATION.
JOHN YOUNG LANG ..... Official Liquidator.

The MILL PREMISES, Machinery Buildings, Stock-in-trade and ground belonging to the above Company, situate near the Elphinstone Bridge, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. in one lot at the OFFICE of Mr. John Young Lang, in Elphinstone Circle, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October 1879 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The sale is pursuant to an order made by the High Court in the above matter, and will be subject to a reserve price and to the confirmation of the High Court.

The property comprises altogether 10,489 square yards or thereabouts, and is held on lease from the Port Trust for a term of 99 years, commencing from 14th day of May 1865, at a yearly rent of Rupees 1e,240. The mill contains a boiler-house with four Adamson's boilers, one pair of compound Corliss valve engines, 140 H. P., by Wood, and 26,280 spindles, of which 17,280 are throstles and 9,000 are mules, with preparation machinery, all believed to be in good and efficient working order. Full particulars can be obtained from the Official Liquidator.

The property can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Official Liquidator or from Messrs. Smith and Frere, his Solicitors, at No. 12, Rampart Row, where a copy of the lease on which the property is held can be inspected.

At the same time and place will also be put up for sale, unless previously disposed of, the property and effects of the above Company lying on a small piece of land, containing about 13 acres or thereabouts, situate on the south-west side of the above premises, and included within the boundary of the mill compound, but not comprised in the said lease.

For further particulars apply to the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

In accordance with an Order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Green, in the above matter, on the 12th day of June 1879, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, will put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the office in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November 1879, at 3-30 o'clock through Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that piece of LAND containing 10,090 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Manmar in the district of Nasick, in the Presidency of Bombay, forming part of the property of the said Company in liquidation, together with the bungalow thereon and the said piece of land and the buildings standing thereon, containing two cotton presses with the pumps and machinery thereto belonging, and all the tools, effects, and property belonging to the said Company in Liquidation, and lying on the said premises. Subject nevertheless to the offer for the purchase of the said property on the said therefor, which the Official Liquidator shall propose to accept, being approved of by the said Honorable Court.

Information regarding the said piece of land and buildings can be given and the inventory of the machinery, plant and other effects abovementioned may be inspected at the office of the Undersigned or at the Official Liquidator's Office in Elphinstone Circle. Any further particulars can be obtained and the conditions of sale, which is approved of by the Court, can be seen at the same office.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October 1879.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

COME AND SEE.

Don't loose such a splendid opportunity.
To sell without reserve.

Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th October, at 1 p. m. on account and at the risk of the concerned, an invoice of 17 cases pictures, just landed per S. S. Bengal.

Subjects are :—Music Lesson, Detected Letter, Strange Visit, Dreadful Call, Courtship, Mary Stuart, English Coast, French Coast, Wetherborn, Staz at Bay, Happiness, Contemplation, On the Midway, Holiday in Switzerland, Holiday in Naples, Brittany, on the Thames, Verona, Love Solution, Castle on Rhine, Master not at home, Orange Girl, Egyptian Girl, Landscape, Morning on the Hudson, Off Scarborough, In the Study, Wight, Dover Castle, Greifenstein, Babelberg, Please a Penny, Mary Queen of Scots, Billet Doux, Monks Cord, Loves Reverie, The Lovers, In the Conservatory, Soldiers Gotards, Silent, Motherly Love, Swing, Blackberry Gatherers, Gallantry, Village Scene, Fisherman's Daughter, Does he love me, Ferry Boat, Tripoli, &c., &c.

The paintings are now on view.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th October 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of household Furniture, glass, crockery, and plateware, &c., &c., in Fort, Elphinstone Circle, on the 2nd story of Messrs. James Madden and Co.'s office, the property of a gentleman.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 16 h inst., sale to commence at 1 p. m. as follows.

The same consisting of a set of blackwood dining tables and chairs, drawing room circular tables with marble top, easy and arm chairs, conversation and half back couches, chiffoneer pier, washing and dressing tables, hat stands, side boards, lady's writing table, chest of drawers, wardrobes, double and 6 fold screen, book stand, iron travelling cot, ramp cots, English and Cambay carpets, sewing machine, bathing tubs, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October 1879. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGE AND HORSES.

THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a very light fashionable English-made Victoria Phaeton and a very showy pair of grey young Arab horses with harness—the property of Mon A. Vauvert de Menonville French Consul of Bombay, the height of the horses is about 14-3 and the age of the one is between 4 and 5 years and that of the other is between 5 and 6 years.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th October 1879.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.

NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,

BY

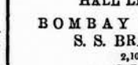
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.



THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 10th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

13th October, 1879.

N.B.—To be followed by the CITY OF BALTIMORE (S.S.) about the 5th November.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship SCOTTISH ADMIRAL, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, failing which Captain Kane will land them at Consignees' risk and expense. All claims must be passed and signed by the Captain, otherwise they cannot be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Kerr, Ship Scottish Admiral.
Bombay, 13th October 1879.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

A RETURN of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on all POLICIES has been sanctioned from this date.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
13th October, 1879.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DISCOUNT OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. is now allowed to insurers on FIRE POLICIES.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed on all FIRE POLICIES from this date.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th October 1879.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TEA, INDIAN, invited for the 16th October, 1879, will NOT be RECEIVED.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 14th October 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF CARTS, COUNTRY, 484.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock Noon the 15th October, 1879.

Further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

JOHN HIBBERT, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 13th October 1879.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, on Cumbala Hill, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of H. Ilbert-Esq., Solicitor, High Court. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW, within five minutes' walk from the Grant Road Station, opposite the Mission House. Rent only Rs. 85. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, next to the Grant Road Station, now in the occupation of Mr. Barker. Rent Rs. 80. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY is prepared to receive TENDERS for the various works connected with the proposed NEW WATER SUPPLY of the CITY.

The work will be divided into three contracts as under :—

Contract No. 1 comprises the sinking of Wells, Building Culverts, and Ventilation Shafts, &c., including all materials and labour, and the erection of Valve Shafts, Valves, Syphon, &c., including labour only.

Contract No. 2 comprises the supplying free on board in Kurrachee Harbour of all the Cast Iron Main and Distribution Pipes, Valve Shafts, Valves, &c., which may be required.

Contract No 3 comprises landing the various materials included under Contract No. 2, and the carriage of the same to the various parts of the work as may be required ; excavating all trenches required for the various mains and service pipes ; laying and jointing the same, and fitting up and fixing all Cocks and Valves, &c., required, re-filling the trenches and repairing the Roads after the Pipes are laid, and all necessary Masonry and Timber work connected with the foregoing.

The Plans of the proposed works may be seen, and copies of the Specification and Bills of Quantities obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on and after the 20th current. A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required from those applying for Bills of Quantities, which sum will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* Tender.

Sealed Tenders addressed to Colonel R. R. WALLACE, President, Kurrachee Municipality, and endorsed "Kurrachee Water Works," "Tender for Contract No. 1, 2, or 3 (as the case may be)," will be received at the Municipal Office Kurrachee, up to 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1879.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to pay any expense connected with any of the same.

JAMES STRACHAN, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,
Municipal Engineer.
Municipal Office, Kurrachee, 4th October 1879.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of	100	1 12
Do. do. do.	250	4 0
Dindiguls and Havannahs,	box of 100	2 0
Do. do.	box of 250	4 8
Treacher's muster.	box of 50	1 2
Treacher's Gem muster	box of 50	1 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the COLLECTOR of BOMBAY for PITCHING TENTS from 1st January, 1880, on Government land at Back Bay, near Chowpatti.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a BARMAID Apply to S., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a CUTTER.—Apply with copy of testimonials and state salary required to Messrs. LEWIS and MILNER, Mount Road, Madras.

WANTED, a 16 bore C. F. B. L. Medium Choke GUN, weight not to exceed 6½ lbs. Apply, stating price and particulars, to Mess Sergeant, 66th Regt., Kurrachee.

WANTED, TWO RELIEVING STATION MASTERS, with a thorough knowledge of the Morse instrument. Apply to the MANAGER, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warrora, C. P.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, IS NOW OPENED.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK.—Best Phaetons and Tongas procurable from PEROZSHAH BURJORJI, Proprietor Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

TO LET, in the Fort, a Cool RESIDENCE with a Drawing, Dining, and 3 Bed Rooms. Rent Rs. 65. Apply to R. KOLAJI and Co., 36, Meadow Street.

BROADWOOD'S SEMI-GRAND PIANO FOR SALE. Price Rs. 250. Can be tried at "The Fernery," 2, Gowalia Tank Road.

NEAT DOG-CART, Chestnut PONY, (goes well in saddle, carries a lady, and fast in harness), and HARNESS. Turn-out, Rs. 350. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a second-hand sociable CARRIAGE in excellent order. To be seen at C. STEPHEN and SONS (late Collet and Co.), Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, Interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACHINE-CUT LOAF SUGAR, CRYSTALISED SUGAR, Moist Sugar, FRESH GROUND COFFEE, &c., can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.

Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which also apply to VOLUNTEERS in UNIFORM.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undernoted SPECIALLY LOW RATES have been fixed for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appears to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the Studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduces into Bombay the practice of this deservedly admired style of Photographs for which large Orders are now on hand.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME AND VOLUNTEER UNIFORM ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28!

Ball Costume and Volunteer Uniform Only.

For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs. 28 per dozen	Reduced to				Rs. 20 per dozen.
Cartes Visites	do.	do.	16	do	do. 10 do.

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,

Sole Agents and Importers of the SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS, AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient ; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 impl. gall	35 0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 dozs.	27 0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 dozs.	25 8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 dozs.	32 8
28	8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 dozs.	30 4
26	8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29	8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their

Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent ever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 250.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 600
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 10

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1879.

REUTER'S closing telegram from London of Saturday still quotes Consols at 97¼ and French Rentes at 118¾; but Enfaced Rupee Paper was ¼ higher, Fours being quoted at 77¼ and Fours-and-a-half at 83¾.

The London Money market continues unchanged, the rate of discount in the open market in 3 months' bank bills being still quoted at one, and 4 months' bills at one and-a-quarter per cent.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged in value. Reuter says Seeds are unchanged, but his quotations at the same time show an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive, 9d. in Brown Calcutta Rapeseed, and 6d. per quarter in Ferozepore Rapeseed. Wheat to arrive is unaltered in value.

As regards Cotton the only news we have not already noticed is the New York telegram of Saturday, which quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 10 7-16 cents, January shipment having advanced from 10·10 to 10·19 cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports are :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts ...	22,000	25,200	15,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	602,600	545,700	276,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday exhibits the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	5,83,377
Do. Branches.....	Dec. ,,	46,930
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	3,93,374
Government Securities.....	Dec. ,,	97,862
Cash Credits	Inc. ,,	99,152
Loans	Inc. ,,	7,72,926
Bills Discounted.....	Dec. ,,	10,81,391
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	2,86,673
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	10,08,951

These movements are all in favour of easier money, both as regard the Government account and trade requirements; but their extent is too small to exercise any effect on the market, and as the time for increased trade demand is approaching it is pretty certain that no change will be made in the Bank's rates of discount, at all events not towards a reduction.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at previous rates for Bank Bills, but a decline of 1 32d. in Private paper. No alteration has taken place during the day, and so far as we can learn the position of Silver at home remains unchanged, but the tendency at the moment seems in favor of a further slight decline. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rs.
Ditto 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2·14	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 1-16 per cent. premium on demand, and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with few buyers and values are again partially easier; Fours closing at Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100½.

SHARES are quiet and in some cases lower in value. Bank of Bombay remain at Rs. 668½. In Land Companies there is no movement, and in Press Companies the only alteration is a reduction of Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are dull and declining, a fall of Rs. 5 being quoted in Hindustan, Morarjee Goculdass and Oriental, Rs. 15 in Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 20 in Durrumsey and Great Eastern, and Rs. 30 per share in Manockjee Petit.

COTTON to-day has been dull, but practically unchanged. For Old Crop the purchases of the local mills serve to support rates, while the sellers of New Crop for future delivery show no wish to do business except at figures which buyers decline to pay.

SEEDS.—Linseed is dull, and in the absence of any demand for export prices have receded to Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt. For Rapeseed a buyer has come into the market at Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for Gujarat. Gingelly remains unchanged at Rs. 4¾ per candy for ready New White, but there are no buyers for forward delivery at the price.

WHEAT.—The purchase is reported of a small quantity of best Soft White at Rs. 42 per candy for delivery in a month, but otherwise the market is unchanged.

FREIGHTS show no quotable alteration. For Liverpool there is now no steamer on the berth, and the consignees of those on the way decline to make further engagement at the moment. The Columbia (S. S.) is reported to have filled up for Genoa and Marseilles at 22s. 6d. for seeds, payable here. For Trieste and Venice 15s., payable here, is still quoted without leading to business.

PIECE GOODS are very steady, and in the bazaar a fair business continues to be done at previous prices, but to arrive the enquiry is quieter, and we have not heard of any transactions of importance.

COALS continue in good demand on the spot, but we have not heard of any business to arrive. The sale is reported of 200 tons Laird's alongside Philomene at Rs. 20, and of about 1,000 tons Davison's and Cardiff at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21½ on the bandar.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	5 do	668½
Bank of Madras	60,000	50	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India..	37,500	426 [12-10]		6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	1,000	all	15 pa*	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.a	117
Mazagon Land	7,750	2 000	1,000	30 p.a.	850
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ..	6,000	1,400		15 p. a	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co....	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	900
Albert Karrachee Co....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,000
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	400	all	12 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	1,315	500	all	50 p.a.	415
Indian Press Co.....	2,000	250	all	14 do	86
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.....	800	500	all	40 do	400
Dhollera P. & G. Co....	800	500	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co....	383	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	2,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	60 p.a.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	20 do	222½
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	200
Ind Press Co	400	250	750	60 do	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,215
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	920 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	50	all		405
Alliance Spinning	500	2,250	all	30 p. a.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	58
Bhowanipur Land and P. Company	30	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	1,000	all		25	755 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	all		20	360
Cent al India S. and W Company	2,500	50	all	do	575
Dharumsey Spinning....	2,000	2,000	all	do	235
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	50	all	do	375
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	805
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	2,000	1,000	all	60	810
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	748	1,000	all	do	650
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	980
K. Mucconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	do	200
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.a.	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	1,695
Morarjee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	Nil	930
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental.....	4,000	622	all	15	570
Princess Wales Spinnin.	600	1,250	all	Nil	90
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soondercas Spinning ..	640	1,000	all	do	580
Do Do. 1 Share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Shahapore S. and W. Co	600	1,000	all	30	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.	1,925
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.a.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Lim ted ..	1250	100	100	10 p. a.	105
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and shipping Co. of Karrachee, Ld...		500	300	36 p. a.	285
Malabar Company, Ld ..	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co	1,000	500	all	p. a.	16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company ...	25	8,000	1,000	88 p. a.	925
Thacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Treacher and Co., Ld...	1,500	500	all	60½ p. a.	660
Vegas Patent Slip Co..	1,00	250	all	6 p.ct.	15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 11th October as compared with the statement issued on the 4th October :—

LIABILITIES	4th Oct.	11th Oct.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,00
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22 00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,51 718	61,58 095
Do do. at Branches	17 36 953	16 50,023
Other Deposits	1,49 33 168	1,53,26 512
Post Bills.....	25 923	26,159
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	2,97,124	4,29 841
	3,47,44,886	3,57,37 660
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	31,98,546	31,04 684
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	12 41,073	13,40 325
Loans, on Security of do.	58,69 679	56,42 605
Current Accounts, overdrawn.....	3,743	3,276
Bills Discounted	1,16,35 118	1,05,54,327
Stamps.....	2,864	2,882
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,45,240		
A count applied in reduction 2,05,0 0	3,39,246	3,39,240
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	3,69 018	6,55 691
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,2 ,86 879	1,20 95,530
	3,47,44,886	3,57,37,660

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rosir, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 180 deck passengers.

THE SHIP LOCH RAUZA, 1,075 tons, Captain Elias Suding, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Greenock (19 h June), with a cargo of 1,451 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO.'S S.S. POLLUX, 1,545 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Trieste (15th September), with the following passengers :—Col. and Mrs. Cox, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and 22 deck. She brought the following cargo :—13 packages glassware, 90 casks beer, 1 case cigars, 69 packages merchandise, 60 cases thread, 1 cask cement, 3 cases piano, 1 case needles, 14 cases medicine, 1 case boots, 25 packages paper, 3 cases wearing apparel, 2 cases paint, 1 case beads, 1 case silk, and 45 boxes specie.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Jones, Mr. Baker, Lieut. Woodrow, Lieut. C. G. Donald, two Messrs. Hayward, two second class and 113 deck; and 53 horses. The same Co.'s s.s. Indis, 657 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique, via Zanzibar and Aden, with a general cargo and the following tranship passengers :—From London—Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, two infants and European nurse, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Bignold, and Mr. Carlton Callingwood. From Zanzibar—Mr. Fazul Cassum. From Aden—Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Toorkey, Mr. Esse Abbas, and 32 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S. S.S. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain H. Wyatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Galle, with China mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Colonel Lusrd and Mr H. Richards. From Hongkong—Mr. J. N. Soongee. From Galle—Mr. M. Bushby.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Pachamba (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Sept 28.
	Polluce (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, Sept 15.
	Loch Rauza.....	Suding	Greenock, June 19.
13	India(s)	Dougherty ...	Mozambique, Sept 4.
	Scottish Admiral..	Kerr	London, June 24.
	Lombardy (s)	Wyatt	Calcutta, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Vingorla (s).....	Steuart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Lawrentius.....	Pringle	Port and.
	Travancore (s).....	Scott	Venice.
	Oorun (s).....	Muir	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Poluce, to Colombo.
Steamer Columbia, to Marseilles and Genoa via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
9 Mecca (s) ..... Hutchinson ... Singapore, Sept 20.
Macedonia (s)..... Laird ..... Bombay, Oct 1.
Broomhall ..... Bate ..... Bombay, Sept 15.
Humayoon Shah ..... Nacoda ..... Muscat, Aug 30.
10 Orion (s) ..... Wadley ..... Liverpool, Sept 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9.—Steamers City of Carthage and Chupra. Ships Sir Henry Lawrence and Dunfillan. Barques Cartvale, Emilie and Hoogly.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mecca—Mr and Mrs Burne, Major Ross Thompson, Miss Yarbury, Lieut Dobson, Sir Charles Wolseley, Mr Bryce, Mr Buthnaur, Mr and Mrs Burke.

Per Orion From Liverpool—Mr Cockburn, Mrs Comley, Mrs Cowther, Mr and Mrs Daly, Mrs Ferguson, Miss Fleming, Mr Freeman, Mrs Loy lais and child, Mr Harris in Mrs Hollis, Mrs Knight, Mr Pierce, Ornest, Miss Simpson, Mrs M E Stanton, Mrs A E Stirk, Mrs Swinbourne, Mrs Tutu, Mr Russell. From Colombo—Mr Dundas and Mr Hunter.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Broomhall—Celestial Empire from Galle to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Purulia, for Rangoon, Oct 11 :—For Coconada—Mr Walker, For Rangoon—Mrs Massey, Miss Massey, and 3 children, Lieut Lane, and Mr Duncan.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—238 bundles sheet iron, Surafally Mamedally; 5,000 bundles hoop iron, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—5 bales printing papers, A. M Surafally; 20 cases cheese, 6 cases ham, and 4 cases bacon, Treacher and Co; 3 cases hardware, Tyabally Asanjee; 1 case bacon and 2 cases cheese, Olton and Co.

Manilla s—100 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Geelong s—2 cases beads, Allo bhoy Hemchund.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbian s—50 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia; 12 casks black paint, Ebrahim Abdool Caim.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—41 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—40 cases brandy, D D Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, s—20 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 300 cwts coir yarn, Valjee Passoo.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—1 case shawls and 1 case chudder, Aga Ameddally.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia s—500 cwts buffalo horns, A Blaschack and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—10 cases silk and 7 boxes silver coins (Rs 20,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—24 cwts oopiates, Toolseedass Muncorjee; 200 cwts onions, Sedickbhoy Jewa; 90 cwts red raisins, Ebrahim Hasom 18 cwts red raisin, Abdoolhoosein Tyebally; 20 cases fishmaws and sharkfins and 55 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 39 bales twist, S. N. Tulsetee; 271 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 543 chests opium, N J Abraham; 6 chests opium, Hajee Adom Essack and Co; 77½ chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 13 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bales twist, Dadoobhoy Dossa; 4¼ cwts ivory, Allana Munjee; 5 chests opium, J S Sassoon; 31 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 6 chests opium, N J Abraham; 40 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 25 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 25 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 30 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—347 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, Tata and Co; 2) chests opium, E D Sassoon; 64 chests opium, M S Gubboy and Co; 82 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 13 cwts raisin, Fazul Marally; 25 chests opium, S A J seph; 1 chest opium, J S Sassoon; 30 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 45 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 21 chests opium, Gunseedass Crushandass; 47½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE,

1270 Varuna, Macauly—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 27th Oct.

FOR TRIESTE.

1367 Medea (s), Crillovich—A. H. Lloyd Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA VIA KURRACHEE.

1322 Columbia (s), Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

1898 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

2589 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails, 14th Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1389 North Riding, Ward—Killick, Nixon & Co.
816 Scottish Bord, Hut bison—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR COLUMBO.

1545 Pollucs(s), Ragusin—A H Lloyd and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1089 James Edwards, Ellis—Wallace & Co.
224 Josephine, Marie—Hajee Adom Sedick.

FOR BUSSORAH.

§391 Acacia, Henderson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1057 King Arthur (s), Carter—The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

NOT FIXED.

1363 Citadel, Magee—The Captain.
1636 County of Inverness, Mackenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
591 Dewa Gungadhur, Fish—Edward Bates & Co.
1389 East Lothian, Barr—Finlay, Muir & Co.
229 Edmond Gabriell-, Lechana—H. J Ahmed.
113 Geelong (s), Stewart—P and O S N Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O Co.
2278 Great Victoria, Pit—Killick, Nixon and Co.
875 Hougoumont, Scotland—M. Mackenzie & Co.
767 Kahsfa, Do re—ma bin Califa.
1075 Loch Rauza, Suding—N Mancukjee and Co.
1250 P. F. Webster, Perry—The Captain.
1423 Philomene, Crone—Killick Nixon and Co.
1769 Rock Terrace, Flite er—Mancukjee Nusserwanjee.
2040 Sindia (s), Stone—B I S N Co.
2092 Sirdhana (s), Kerr—B. I. S. N. Co.
270 St. Anne, Redenac—The Captain.
730 Supreme, Dewar—Finlay, Muir and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
807 Ambewitch (s)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell.—(I. G. S.)
531 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1760 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I. G. S.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

James, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Kensington, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Bangalore.

OCTOBER 12.

Dyke, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Surat.
Coxe, Col, Staff, on duty, from London.
Godfray, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from Poona.
Sherwell, Lieut Col, Comt Dept, on duty, from Mhow.
James, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kurrachee

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Watkins, Captain, Dy Ast Qr-Mr. Gl, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Muirhead, Surg, on sick leave, to England.
Clive, Justice, Lieut Col Offg Ast Adjt Gl, on duty, to Mhow.
Cockburn, Lieut Col, Comt Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Shewell, Lieut Col, Comt Dept, on duty, to Sukkur.
Bignell, Quarter Master 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 8.)

Mr T L L Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Pachumba division of the Hazareebag district, is vested with the powers of a Collector.

Mr L D Colledge, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purnea, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr M F Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Dinagepore, during the absence on leave, of Mr F W Ilcox, or until further orders.

Mr G A Pattern, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, is posted to Serajgunge, in Pubna, vice Mr M F Beamish.

The Rev W B Drawbridge, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is allowed furlough for two months.

Mr R F Mackenzie, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Asimgurh, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st August last.

Mr A F Mackenzie, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, is appointed to act for Mr. Campbell.

Mr W M Green, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Chittagong division to the charge of the Jalpaiguree division.

Mr L G Smith, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling division, is appointed to take charge temporarily of the Teesta Forest division.

Surgeon C J H Warden, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bhagulpore, is appointed to be Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner, Medical College, Calcutta, vice Mr C H Wood, resigned.

The Lieutenant-Governor sees pleasure in accepting the resignation tendered by Mr A B F Thompson of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah district.

Mr T E Vaughan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Nattore division of the Rajsh hahye district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr R H Rowney, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Palamow division of the Lohardugga district, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in that district.

Mr W A Darling, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from the First Calcutta to the Darjeeling Division.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr J A Beale, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, was relieved on the 2nd September.

Mr P Dejoux, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to have charge of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division as a temporary arrangement in addition to his other duties, vice Mr J Whitfield resigned.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr G Hawker, Assistant Traffic Superintendent Northern Bengal State Railway.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDESR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, October 11.)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Babu Girdhari Lal, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur.

Babu Hari Pra an Banerji, Head Clerk of the Budaun Collectorate, to officiate as Deputy Collector, and to be posted to the Fatehpur district.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfer :—

The notification transferring Mr Pennington, Assistant Commissioner, from Lucknow to Hardoi, is cancelled.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with the powers specified :—

Munshi Mushir Hussain, Cashier of Mohamlalganj, in the Lucknow district, is granted leave of absence for six months on private affairs.

The undermentioned person, having passed the prescribed examination, is qualified to practice as a Revenue Agent in the office of a Deputy Commissioner, or in any office subordinate to that of a Deputy Commissioner :—Lala Ramjawan Lal, son of Ram Sarup of Gonda.

Mr Braidwood, Assistant Conservator of Forests, privilege leave for fifteen days in extension of that previously granted.

Captain Sage, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Shahjahanpur district, Rohilkhand Provincial Division, has been relieved of his duties.

Mr Longmore, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, has reported his arrival at sultanpur and assumed charge of the district.

The following promotions will take effect in the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch, consequent on the death of Major Parsons, Executive Engineer :—

Permanent Promotion.—Mr Coddington to 2nd grade; Mr Kinz to 3rd grade; Mr Lawder to 4th grade.

Temporary Promotions.—Captain Stone, to the temporary 1st grade step held by Major Parsons at the time of his death, Mr Beresford to the 2nd grade step held by Mr Coddington.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....15th, 8h. 0·2 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 14	English mail expected.	5 55	5 36	{ 9 59 m 10 37 a	3 58 m 4 15 a
Wed. 15	.....	5 56	5 35	{ 11 32 m 11 59 a	4 38 m 4 52 a
Th. 16	.....	5 56	5 35	{ 11 11 m ...	5 20 m 5 32 a
Fri. 17		5 56	5 34	{ 0 3 m 11 48 a	6 1 m 6 30 m
Sat 18	.....	5 57	5 33	{ 0 47 m 0 30 a	9 45 m 6 53 a
Sun. 19	19th Sunday after Trinity.	5 57	5 33	{ 1 27 m 1 17 a	7 36 m 7 42 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 57	5 32	{ 2 23 m 2 10 a	8 24 m 8 31 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A TRANSPORT SERVICE FOR INDIA"—Will be glad to be favoured with address, name and address previously furnished having been mislaid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[NO CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO PAPERS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MATHEW—October 11th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Francis Mathew, M. I. C. E., of a son.

THOMAS—October 9th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of J. G. Thomas, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph Department, Ahmedabad, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FEARNLEY—October 9th, at Jubulpore, John Reginald, only child of John Fearnley and Matilda Fearnley, of diphtheria, aged 2 years, 1 month and 20 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOALTH—October 3rd, at Kamptee, the wife of Surgeon Boalth, 2nd Regt., M. N. I., of a son.

LEIGHTON—September 12th, on her passage to London, in the S. S. City of Edinburgh, the wife of Robert Leighton, Serajgunge, of a daughter, (prematurely).

WERNICKE—October 5th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Frederick J. Wernicke, Managing Proprietor, Singia Tea Estate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MURPHY—CAREW—September 15th, at Allahabad, W. H. Murphy, of Sahibgange, to M. A. Carew, widow.

PAMPERRIEN—HERRE—October 7th, at the Ev. Luth. Church in Caddalore, the Rev. K. Pamperrien to Miss Emma Herre.

DEATHS.

ALGAR—October 5th, at Dalhousie, Bertie, the beloved and only surviving son of Alfred Algar, Public Works Department, aged 6 years, 2 months and 4 days.

BEAMAN—October 10th, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. H. Beaman, Madras Medical Service, aged 43 years.

CAMELL—October 2nd, at Calcutta, Martha, widow of the late John Camell, aged 76.

CHURCH—October 7th, at Howrah, Mrs. Elizabeth Church, aged 36.

GLEESON—October 5th, at Shahabad, Thomas Gleeson, Supervisor, D. P. W., of heat apoplexy, aged 33.

GRAY—September 30th, at Cunnamara, Assam, Charles Sidney Gray, fourth son of Edward Gray, M. B.

LEIGHTON—September 20th, on her passage to London, in the S. S. City of Edinburgh, Eliza Garland, beloved wife of Robert Leighton, Serajgunge.

PALMAN—At Madras, Ritha Palman, widow of the late Mr. Lawrence John Palman, of the late Supreme Court, Madras.

WARDEN—September 27th, at Chittagong, Alfred, infant son of Walter and Florence Warden, aged six months.

WOOD—October 8th, at Saidapett, Major H. W. Wood, Royal (Madras) Engineers, aged 42.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1879.

THE telegrams from our correspondent with the army at Kabul, published yesterday and today, have told the story succinctly and clearly of the march from the Shuturgurdan on Kabul. As the main result, so far, of that march and of the fighting that took place during its progress, we now learn that Kabul lies at our mercy, abandoned by the enemy, who have fled towards Turkistan. The Amir is left without an army at all, and the sole power which he possesses is that represented by the bayonets of General Roberts's troops. History appears to be repeating itself once more. For we are now, as in 1839, left in possession of the country with a puppet monarch on our hands, helpless and unable to stand by himself for a day without our assistance. As in 1839, we hold Kabul, Kandahar, Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and probably, before long, Ghazni as well. As in 1839, we have on the other side of the Bamian an enemy that sooner or later will give us trouble. Yakub Khan takes the place of Shah Soojah, and Abdul Rahmon, we may rest assured, will assume the role of Dost Mahomed. The intelligence vouchsafed, that a large force of Ghilzais were in the field, with the avowed intention of acting against us, shows how critical our position is. Anything, or even nothing, may in an hour see the whole country in a blaze of revolt. It would be unwise in the extreme not to acknowledge and prepare for the dangers of that position, and it would have been better by far if the advisers of Her Majesty had been a little less hasty in cancelling that foolish message to the troops in the field which has jarred the feelings of nearly all of us in India. It was only the other day that the outbreak at Kabul mocked most effectively Lord Beaconsfield's boasting words spoken at the Mansion House dinner, and so the intelligence published this morning, that Yakub Khan's late army has escaped towards Turkistan, mocks the foolish sentences that Her Majesty has telegraphed to Kabul ere the work there has hardly well begun. Our correspondent informs us that our troops are much annoyed at the escape of the mutineers, and well may they be so. There can be no doubt that the fugitive regiments will not halt until they join the rebels already in arms in Badakshan, and should Abdul Rahmon lead them, as he probably will, backed up by Russian promises of assistance and the active help of the Amir of Bokhara, he may raise trouble and work for us enough. There is now no manner of doubt that Yakub Khan is a weak and helpless prince incapable of ruling over an unruly race, such as his Pathan subjects are. We learn from one of our correspondents at the front that the political officers in camp aver without hesitation that the Amir is a weak idiot, "that he had *no respectable followers*, all of the "best men having joined the retinue of "Walli Mahomed." Distinctly, there is cause for grave consideration in this. No greater mistake could be perpetrated than that of trusting on the Afghans a monarch whom they despise; and if Yakub Khan is unable to rule he must be put on one side in favour of one who is. What policy the Government of India will now adopt it is not easy to divine. We would counsel the immediate and rapid construction of the railway to K

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ARMY OF KABUL.

THE POSITION AT KABUL.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

ESCAPE OF THE MUTINEERS TO TURKISTAN.

KABUL, Oct. 10.

Everything quiet to-day (Friday). Although our troops have not entered the city we occupy very strong positions at Seah Sung, overlooking it, and not a mile distant.

The twenty one captured guns, in addition to the eighteen captured on Monday, are all packed inside our Camp.

Abundant supplies are brought in from the surrounding country.

The Hindoo residents of the city state that the enemy lost 800 killed and wounded in Monday's fight. They certainly lost 500.

Everything, except prisoners and rifles, has been taken by us.

Our loss throughout is under seventy. Doctor Andrew Duncan is progressing favourably.

Our Commissariat has suffered very heavy losses, owing to our being compelled to abandon stores on the road, through insufficient carriage, looting, and by the local baggage animals and their keepers bolting. Nevertheless, the troops have never been a single day without rations, the native troops only having to go ten days without ghee.

The Pioneer regiment alone have in their possession the following stores captured from the enemy:—95 tents, nine battery mules, and trappings complete of four elephants, thirty camels, twenty sniders, and many thousand rounds of shot and shell.

The mutineers are off to Turkistan, pursued by Cavalry.

The Dobunde Pass in our rear occasionally closed by Ahmedzais.

The army expects to remain here five months.

We are all much annoyed at the escape of the mutineers.

FURTHER NEWS FROM KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphs that on the night of the 7th General Roberts was encamped at Bene Hissar, two miles from the Bala Hissar.

The moral effect of our victory of the 6th was enormous.

On the 7th Hindoo and other leading Kabul merchants came to the General. All that remained to be done was to capture the entrenched camp at Sherpur, north of the city. Three mutinous regiments, which arrived too late to fight on the 6th, were there encamped, and were said to mean fighting.

In spite of enormous transport difficulties, the great body of our troops had come up and the rest were expected to arrive early on the 8th.

Cavalry sent out to reconnoitre reported that the Bala Hissar and the fortified ridge overlooking it were quite deserted.

Our Videttes pushed forward almost to the walls, and did not draw fire; but on the evening of the 7th the enemy were heard firing guns in that direction.

The open plain to the east of the Bala Hissar would give Cavalry a splendid chance if the Mutineers were bold enough to come out.

Our troops were expected to occupy a low ridge overlooking Sherpur and deal with their camp.

On the morning of the 7th General Roberts moved the main body from Charasia and marched through the Sanginawishta defile occupied by us the previous evening. A few shots were fired from the Eastern ridges, but only three or four men were seen.

The General inspected the eighteen guns captured by Major White and the 92nd Regiment. Some of the guns are breachloaders, and one Whitfield pattern. There is an eight-inch howitzer among them. Thirteen were in position; five abandoned on the road. No doubt the local villagers aided the enemy.

About dusk on the 7th a tremendous explosion was heard in the direction of Kabul. It was believed the Mutineers had blown up the Magazine. From this it was considered doubtful if they would remain to meet our troops on the 8th.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

General Roberts outside of Kabul, 11th inst., telegraphs—All accounts agree that the Afghan troops have been completely routed and the Ghilzais, Kohistanis, Logaris, and other tribes, who were assembling to fight against us, have returned to their homes.

General Roberts was to visit Bala Hissar on the 11th and make a public entry on the 12th

Kuzzilbashis and most of the influential men of the city had come to the camp and paid their respects.

ENTRY INTO THE BALA HISSAR BY GENERAL ROBERTS AND THE AMIR.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

General Roberts telegraphs from outside Kabul 12th inst., that he would enter the Bala Hissar with the Amir at noon. The troops would line the road from the camp to the Bala Hissar, and a royal salute will be fired by an horse artillery battery. The British standard would be hoisted over the main gate as General Roberts and the Amir enter the gateway. The 67th Foot and 6th Goorkhas will occupy the Bala Hissar and the hill on which it is situated.

Supplies are coming in freely.

The wounded are doing well.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRIVAL OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, Oct. 13.

The Governor arrived at Kurrachee yesterday. He will reach Sukkur on the 15th. The railway stands completed to Shikarpur to-day.

COLLAPSE OF THE RUMPA REBELLION.

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The Rumpa rebellion has at last collapsed. No armed bodies are now anywhere collected, and there are none known to be in course of formation.

Chendriah's retreat is unknow, but it is believed that he has found an asylum in the Bustar Hills.

RETURN OF THE RESIDENT TO BANGOON.

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The Mandalay Political Officer arrived here yesterday. His steamer was stopped by the Governor of Minhla at the frontier fortified town for half an hour until orders were telegraphed from Mandalay. It was an anxious time as the fort guns were said to be pointed, while the river bank was lined with Burmese soldiers. Our sixty sepoys were drawn up ready to repel any attack. At the end of the half hour the Governor came on board and intimated that orders for the steamer to pass had been received.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SITUATION AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, Oct 13

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes a telegram to-day from Mandalay, stating that a royal order had been issued ordering that the interests of all British subjects shall be carefully looked after. All quiet since the departure of the Mission from Mandalay. A somewhat undignified stampede took place, the notice to British subjects having been given almost simultaneous with the departure from the Residency.

THE SHOOTING CASE AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

Holt, the fitter employed on the railway at Allahabad, who was charged with attempt to shoot a man named Morgan, and was originally released by the magistrate, has been re-arrested and committed to the sessions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SPEECH BY MR. CROSS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

At a Conservative demonstration held at Leigh, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Cross (Secretary of State for the Home Department) made a speech in which he said that the policy of the British Government remained unchanged. Government was unwilling to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, but was desirous of securing to India the domination of that country. England, he said, had for a long time been anxious to secure the concert of the European Powers respecting the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, and now they had all given assurances that they desired to see its strict execution. He vigorously attacked the abuses of Turkish administration, and denied that the British Government desired to disturb the maintenance of European peace. In conclusion, he said that Russia was the disturbing element in the East.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Oct. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, homeward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left the day before yesterday.

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left yesterday.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, sailed yesterday.

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The Italian mail steamer Sumatra left for Bombay to-day at noon.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	52.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Oct. 13, 10-18 A.M.

Manila mail leaves Honakong, Wednesday.

GALLE, Oct. 13, 10-15 A.M.

French mail steamer Djemnah from Suez arrived.

GALLE, Oct. 13, 6 P.M.

French mail steamer Irrawady from China arrived.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 13.

Cannanore, 4 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N.W.

Karwar, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 85·4; barometer 29·906.

Mangalore, 4 p. m.—Weather fair; wind N. E., S. W.

Tuticorin, 2-40 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·85.

Vingorla, 5-30 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. light; thermometer 82.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH OCT.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the distr icts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by Mr. G. Barnett:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 3rd Oct. 1879.		Quantity fallen up to 6 P.M. on week ending Friday, 10th Oct. 1879.		Total.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cts.
Lanoli	151	9	1	72	152	81
Tullegaon	38	85	1	42	40	27
Dhond	13	84	1	27	15	11
Barsi	15	65	2	19	17	84
Hudgi	16	70	1	23	18	93
Imbora	23	99	4	76	28	75
Nasik	27	34	1	95	29	29
Sohagpur	53	36	2	30	55	66
Jabalpur	41	9	1	15	42	24

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

PANJU.	In.	Cts.	VAITARNA.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported ..	75	0	Previously reported ..	70	84
October 7	0	6	October 7	0	0
,, 8	0	0	,, 8	0	0
,, 9	0	0	,, 9	0	0
,, 10	0	0	,, 10	0	0
Total	75	6	Total	70	84
PALGHAR.	In.	Cts.	GHOLWAD.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported ..	71	3	Previously reported ..	58	82
October 7	0	29	October 7	0	80
,, 8	0	0	,, 8	0	2
,, 9	0	0	,, 9	0	0
,, 10	0	0	,, 10	0	0
Total	71	32	Total	59	04
BULSAR.	In.	Cts.	SURAT.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported ..	61	48	Previously reported ..	36	64
October 7	0	0	October 7	0	0
,, 8	0	30	,, 8	0	0
,, 9	0	0	,, 9	0	0
,, 10	0	0	,, 10	0	0
Total	61	78	Total	36	64

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	2·14	,,

The Albert Mills were to be sold by public auction at 3 o'clock yesterday at the office of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, the official liquidator; but the sale has been postponed until the 24th prox., as the creditors, who went with a scheme of compromise before Sir Charles Sargent on Saturday last, had deposited with the liquidator before noon yesterday the sum of Rs. 50,000 as directed by the learned judge. A meeting of all the creditors will be held at an early date, and the company will probably be withdrawn from liquidation on their agreeing to accept a payment of ten annas in the rupee.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company held yesterday, it was resolved to raise Rs. 3,00,000 for the purposes of the company by the issue of 1,000 debentures of Rs. 300 each, repayable in three years, bearing interest at 10 per cent. for the first year and 9 per cent. for the second and third years. The whole number of debentures was subscribed to at the meeting.

The shareholders of the Mazgaon Manufacturing Company met on Saturday last to consider the offer of eighteen lakhs of rupees made them by Government for the purchase of the company's land measuring about 4,25,000 square yards, including the right to reclaim more land. One of the terms of the offer was that Government would lease to the company, for mill and press buildings already standing there, 20,000 square yards at an annual rental of Rs. 1,200. It was resolved at the meeting to accept the Government offer; and the directors were authorised to do all things necessary to carry into effect the sale and transfer of the property to Government.

Specifications of an invention, which has for its object the improvement of compounds for preparing jute, have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, by Mr. John Morrison, mill manager, Perth, Scotland.

The special correspondent at Srinagar of the Lahore paper writes:—"Having been through the greater part of the Deccan and Madras famines, and having for some months made famines and their official treatment a special study, I may fairly lay claim to some slight acquaintance with the subject, and I unhesitatingly affirm that I have seen more revolting and horrible evidences of the direct form of famine in one short walk through the city of Srinagar, than I ever saw within a week in the Deccan and Madras famines. The quantity of relief afforded by the Maharaja was contemptibly insufficient, childishly inadequate, and absurdly misapplied."

A correspondent in the Partabgarh District writes to the Allahabad paper:—"Is this district exceptional in its lamentable state? Fully 90 per cent of the population are suffering from fever. Field work is almost suspended. In many homes one and all are prostrate, and the amount of suffering can hardly be realized. If such a thing is possible, I think assistance should be rendered; Government sending native doctors with suitable medicine."

The experiments with Rhea fibre machines at Saharunpore have proved unsatisfactory, because of the unsuitable character of the stems experimented on. The Lahore paper states that "although a few pounds of excellent fibre have been produced by one of the competitors from stems brought from Calcutta, the generally inferior quality of the outcome from the Saharunpore plant, both raw and dressed, is such that though the Committee may possibly satisfy themselves and the Government of the general excellence of this or that machine or process, the competition must nevertheless fail in its main object, which is to convince capitalists that it is easy to produce a fibre leaving a high margin of profit on cost of production."

The Lahore paper calls attention to a rather uncalled-for order lately issued at Lundi Kotal to the effect that private as well as public telegrams must be submitted for the approval of the Brigade-Major or Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, before transmission to India. The order caused considerable dissatisfaction; and it has been suggested that, if telegrams are to be subjected to official scrutiny, more numerous facilities ought to be given for their examination, so as to prevent delay.

Mr. F. Ferguson, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, has been appointed successor to Mr. P. Bruff as Locomotive Superintendent on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes of the Afghans in General Roberts's camp:—Our soldiers bear them no good will and usually resum their look of insolent braggadocia with a frown which expresses a good deal. Tommy Atkins is, on the whole, a very honest sort of fellow, and his ire is now roused against these swaggering cowards who were in Kabul when an Embassy was attacked, and would not raise a finger to aid the handful of men who perished. Poor old Daood Shah, with his face still plastered and bound up, is perhaps entitled to some little respect; but for the others contempt is almost too good. The Amir is our guest—a guest perhaps upon whom a friendly watch is kept as a matter of precaution—and we cannot therefore give expression to our feelings very frankly, but if the Camp were canvassed the general opinion would be one of rather a strong kind as regards his vacillation and cowardice on the 3rd of September.

A letter from Darjeeling to a Madras paper gives the following description of the tramway which is under construction from Silliguree to that station:—The permanent way is now being laid upon the cart road, and occupies about a third of its width at one side: it occasionally crosses it. The gauge is two feet. Being so light but little work is required to strengthen the existing bridges to carry the tramway. The engines weigh eight tons, and recent experiments with one, moving down an incline of 1 in 20 at 8 miles an hour, prove that it can be pulled up in less than ten yards. The average gradient up the ghat is one in 30, the maximum being 1 in 25. There can be no little doubt that, with the interest Government has in furthering this undertaking, and with the traffic the tramway should command in respect to the large tea interests around Darjeeling, it should pay well. The only difficulties that seem likely to affect it are landslips in wet weather. The cart road up the ghat is broad, and of easy gradient, but the hill sides along which it contours are precipitous, much more than anything met with on the way up to Ooty, and landslips from above, and the sliding away of portions of the road beneath, are not uncommon occurrences. Still the engineers are confident of being able to overcome these difficulties.

At the last Gymkhana meeting at Tounghoo, a somewhat interesting spectacle was witnessed—a tug-of-war between forty-four men of the Royal Artillery. The elephant at first was pulled backwards some twenty yards, when finding this mode of progression annoying it began slowly to move forward. The sudden breaking of the rope put an end to the struggle.

For some time past it has been the practice with certain native traders to smuggle back into Rangoon foreign goods cleared for Mandalay proving one per cent. duty. In this way the revenue has been defrauded to a large extent. The Customs authorities, aware of this objectionable practice, have, after long waiting, been able to make a seizure of such goods through the instrumentality of one of their employés, Mr. Rourke, who the other day arrested a Chinaman with 4 cases of silk goods which had been cleared for Upper Burma, and brought back surreptitiously for sale.

The telegram from the Viceroy to Lady Cavagnari informing her of her husband's murder was as follows:—"It is with much unspeakable sorrow that I convey to you the intelligence of the death of your noble husband, who has perished in heroically defending the British Embassy at Kabul against overwhelming numbers. Words cannot express the depth of my sympathy with your bereavement, my grief for the loss of my beloved friend, nor my sense of the irreparable calamity sustained by his country. Every English heart in India feels for you."

Lieut.-Col. Hicks, who has been acting as Commissioner of Police, Madras, has been sent by the local Government to the Bellary district, to hunt up some dacoits who have been giving trouble there.

A military officer writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* as follows:—"The commutation scheme, as published in Governor-General's Orders, No. 1 of January, 1879, is intended, I have been officially informed, to extend to the end of the current year only. This, I cannot help thinking, is a mistake. Would it not be advisable to continue the order until the present unemployed officers were cleared off—say, for two years more? Government is most anxious to get rid of all 'doing duty' men. Yet it purposes withdrawing the only inducement, ever held out, at all calculated to effect the desired end. Officers avail themselves of this scheme in nearly every instance, as soon as circumstances permit of their doing so. If Government could only be made to believe that this scheme was popular, and really served the purpose for which it was introduced, it would, no doubt, be permitted to remain in force—for a time, at any rate. I myself know many officers who will avail themselves of this scheme in 1880 and 1881, if it is not abolished in the meantime."

Mr. Toynbee, Magistrate of Patna, Bengal, has been getting himself into trouble. The *Statesman* understands that "steps are being taken to obtain the quashing of the whole of the proceedings in the Dinapore bribery case. There must, of course, be a new trial, and it is probable that until a new trial has been held, the Government will defer taking such action as it may deem necessary to mark its sense of the extraordinary conduct of the Patna Magistrate. It has so often been our unpleasant task to expose, without assistance, the vagaries of mofussil magistrates, that it is a real pleasure to see the press generally taking up this case, and insisting on the vindication of justice. It is quite possible that Mr. Gilbert was innocent; we hope it will ultimately be proved that he was so; certainly Mr. Toynbee's judgment can convince no one of Mr. Gilbert's innocence far less of Colonel Hedayat Ali's being guilty of conspiracy. For the sake of the one, almost as much as of the other, a new trial is necessary. The extraordinary foolishness and extravagance of the judgment prevent it from being permanently mischievous. A more moderate and prudent man than Mr. Toynbee, if he had adopted Mr. Toynbee's views, might have created an impression unfavourable to Colonel Hedayat Ali, without using language palpably at variance with the judicial temper, and an impression thus created might not have been easily removed. Mr. Toynbee's language shows that his judgment and his opinions are utterly valueless, and convinces the reader of nothing but of Mr. Toynbee's ridiculous unfitness for judicial or magisterial work. It is quite unnecessary to say a word in defence of Colonel Hedayat Ali. It is hardly even necessary to express sympathy with him, because a magistrate has made himself absurd by casting aspersions on a long established reputation. The Colonel's reputation is above aspersions of this kind. It would take very clear proof to tarnish it. This, of course, does not excuse the indecency of Mr. Toynbee's judicial performance, and we are sure the Government will in good time manifest its sense of its magistrate's exhibition of his incredible lack of sound judgment and judicial temper."

The Mandalay Royal Lotteries have been attended with the loss of not a few lives. During the month of September two women have committed suicide, one by poison and the other by hanging. The latter, a young woman of twenty, had spent about as many rupees in these lotteries without being once successful. Her mother, coming to know of this, chastised her unmercifully. Shortly after, a few clothes which the young woman had stolen from one of the neighbours and mortgaged at a rice-seller's being, detected, and she, having heard that she was found out, went and hanged herself.

From Mandalay the Rangoon paper learns, that the King has arranged—to his own satisfaction, of course—that as soon as war is declared Rangoon shall be burnt down by his emissaries, who are also to receive Rs. 500 for each member of the royal family who is killed on the occasion. His Majesty is most anxious that this kind service may be rendered to one of the princes, who, in the days of his childhood, dared to box his royal ears in some childish squabble, the memory of which is believed to rankle in his royal breast.

It is generally regarded as unfortunate that the message of the Queen to General Roberts and the force under his command should have described the affairs of the Shuturgardan and Charasia in terms that could only be fitly applied to a Waterloo or a Trafalgar. The *Madras Mail* expresses the common opinion on the subject as follows:—"It is difficult to speak in suitable terms of the use which, according to the telegraph which has just arrived, has been made of Her Majesty's name in connection with the action at Charasia, and the skirmish at Shuturgardan. The epithets employed in the description of Her Majesty's message which reaches us from the Government of India are so glaringly inappropriate, that it reads like a grim satire on the conduct of the whole campaign. It is not difficult to perceive that the account furnished to Her Majesty must have differed widely from the vague and unsatisfactory narrative furnished to the people of India; for it would have been impossible for any one among ourselves, however anxious to be enthusiastic, to discern any tangible cause for congratulation on the result of the action as reported by General Roberts himself. 'Noble,' 'very successful,' and 'important,' are the last adjectives which any reader of Indian newspapers would think of applying to any part of General Roberts's recent exploits; while to speak of the Shuturgardan affair as a 'brilliant exploit' would be to have attained the seventh heaven of indignant sarcasm. We shall next hear the delay at Kushi and in the Logar Valley characterised as an achievement of military genius and daring unequalled in the history of modern warfare; while the English dictionary will have to be despoiled of its most high-sounding epithets in order to immortalize the present condition of things in the Kurrum Valley. Of course, Her Majesty in no sense speaks from her own knowledge though one is almost inclined to think that, in selecting the present Commander-in-Chief to deliver the message, she must have been prompted by some one behind the scenes, who wanted to have a sly dig at Lord Lytton and his Lieutenant in the field, by reminding them of the way in which that high functionary has been ignored. The same satirist is surely responsible for the allusion to the killed and wounded, which brings out into bold relief the failure to report the number of the slain on the enemy's side. Daniel O'Connell used to say that he would 'respect the Crown even on a shinbush;' but it must be admitted that those who suggested the despatch of this message did not select a very suitable means of adding to the dignity of that resplendent ornament."

Tennyson may sing in "In Memoriam," "Let the ape and tiger die," but a young man at Konigsther has clearly no notion of doing anything of the sort. Being of opinion, apparently, that his race should by no means forget its origin, he backed himself to run on all fours from the place just mentioned to Weissensee, a distance of two or three miles. Having found some one to accept the wager, he set off in a heavy rain and finished his task in about two hours. After this let no one doubt that Darwin's theories are correct. The natural yearning for a return to ancient ways is too remarkable for contradiction, and the gentleman who has thus supported a great philosopher's teaching may be congratulated upon the courage which led him to furnish so brilliant an illustration. In a day, too, when pride of ancestry is strong, this exponent of the "selection" creed has achieved a great triumph. He counts not his forefathers by a few generations, but looks back to the grand old times when they hung by their toes from the limbs of the trees, and lived upon twigs and bananas.

A new society is to be formed which shall put all mundane corporations into eternal shade. For its meetings, appalling with mystic rites, not alone men with blue bordered aprons, cuffs, and sashes, armed with mallets, skulls, and trowels shall come; but ghosts, spirits, hobgoblins, bogies, the great-grandfathers of the race, and, no doubt, the great-great-duothers, too. Under the name of the "White Cross," so says the organ of the seers, *Spiritual Notes*, mediums, and those who believe in them, spiritualists, inquirers, and believers, will unite themselves in a secret association which will have its passwords and signs, and labour for the benefit of all who join its brotherhood. It is not for a moment to be supposed that at the convivial gatherings of these ladies and gentlemen spectres and apparitions will be excluded. To them the feast will necessarily be open; they can come, in fact, if they like, without even giving the shibboleth, supposing that they wish to be obstreperous. And here arises a sad and palpable difficulty. Spiritualists, like other men, are frail, and capable of dissension. There will be some among them, doubtless, who will decline to swear fealty to the Grand Master of the White Cross, and yet be curious enough to inquire what the proceedings of that august functionary are. Will they, on tilting the lid, worm from the errant ghosts who have chanced to visit the "tiled lodge" the dread secrets of the craft? Are there not goblins of a low order who would be happy, in fact, to act as spies for a consideration? And how are these to be detected? The kind of "grip" which would reveal an uninitiated and disreputable ghost has, one would venture to think, yet to be invented.

That the poetry of one age becomes the common-place of the next is a trite saying; but the rate at which it acquires verification is remarkable. Less than the length of time which may be accounted an age, or even a generation, suffices to convert the strange into the familiar, and to make the wonderful scarcely worth a passing notice. The most daring flights of imagination, the maddest freaks of fancy, are soon outstripped by plain, vulgar fact. When Sheridan wrote his light satirical comedy such monstrous schemes, as they then appeared, were put into the mouth of Mr. Puff as seemed safely beyond any thought of possible realisation. But as time wore on the points grew dull, even to obliteration, and actor after actor was compelled to substitute other absurd notions, the old ones having passed into every day practice. "Lighting stage coaches by gas" was of course obsolete when railway carriages were thus illuminated; and the "application of electricity to recovering stolen goods" was in turn deprived of its jocular incongruity by the modern telegraphic system. That we have almost ceased to recognise the marvellous is a truth exemplified in the quiet acceptance of an incident so strikingly at variance with antiquated ideas as the Pope "wiring" his benediction. It was no more than might have been expected that the Holy Father should be prompt to hail the rising star of the Howards, and the new hope of the Catholic faith in England; but it has been reserved for our epoch to witness the mode in which that gracious act is performed, and to refrain from asking, "Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer-cloud, Without our special wonder?"

In the race between guns and armour plates another mark would appear to have been scored. First, the thirty-five-ton gun, claiming the title of "Woolwich Infant," made the running, being, however, speedily distanced by Whitworth's compressed steel-plates; then somebody lengthened the tube of the cannon, called it a "thirty-eight tonner," and away went its shot through the target. Very soon the iron and steel makers were at work again, and in a few months an eighty-ton gun became an absolute necessity if shells were to be useful hereafter. Thereupon four were designed for the then unlaunched Inflexible, and the gunners rubbed their hands with glee. Meanwhile, observing the enterprise of Woolwich, Herr Krupp set to work, and lately at Meppen invited all the world to see a gun which could fire harder, shoot sharper, and crush more plates than the eighty-ton weapons had ever been hoped to do. The experts sighed for the decline of Britain's glory, and came home dejected. The struggle was not, however, over. The English artilleorists were still industrious, and two days ago, having bored out their weapon afresh, fired it to such a purpose that once more everything hitherto in existence is distanced, and thirty-two inch plates, the thickest yet made, are pierced like paper. Of course all this is very satisfactory, and we, as patriots, are bound to be delighted. Yet one would like to hear a little more about the possibility of adapting the breech-loading system to the Woolwich plan of gun building, even though Krupp's artillery may not yet fire so powerfully as ours.

We owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed it to their patients *Grimault and Co.'s Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling that their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs*, and in *inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, palate*, and *bronchiæ* is most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette* Austria.)

THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

Captain Cooke, of H. Company, Poona detachment B. V. R. who is in command of the detachment, seeing in the volunteer regulations that one of the duties of volunteer corps was to learn how to defend prominent positions in their neighbourhood and to make them acquainted with the duty of outposts, organised an evening "out" for that purpose.

The bare programme was that G Company should keep the hills near the Poona butts a mile or more in length, while H Company was, if possible, to approach sufficiently near to take any ridge in the chain. A military gentleman (Captain Brsine, I believe,) who has taken some interest in the volunteers here, kindly undertook to point out as far as possible how things should be done, and to correct the mistakes that of course men and officers would necessarily make.

H Company started at about half past three from the neighbourhood of Little Kirkee, a village about two miles from the Poona cantonment. Dividing itself into two sections, each under an officer, they separated to attack the hills on two different flanks. The section under Lieut. Peaker had a smart trot over rough long ground for about two miles before they got into position for attack; and as the two sections were connected by signal parties on the hills in convenient ambush, they had to wait till the necessary cue was given that the attack on the rear spur by the captain had commenced. The party then fixed bayonets and advanced in extended order for the attack at a sharp trot. The distance between the advanced piquets and themselves was about seven hundred yards; the ground being entirely cut up by small valleys of erosion, which, with the stair-like ridges so peculiar to the trap-hill, afforded an excellent approch for attack.

The advance was done in a sharp trot; the men came up in good style, taking careful advantage of cover. When about three hundred yards, the defenders who could not be seen, but only guessed at from the "pop," "bang" opened fire. The hill was short but steep, covered with *knee-breaking shingles*, yet the advance was not checked though an attempt to turn the defenders' flank was not successful.

On the right the other section had pretty much the same, though the ground was not nearly so favourable for attack.

The two companies then marched down the hills, and the military gentleman alluded to referred to what they did and what they left undone. He showed them what the duties of piquets were, how the men should have been disposed, exemplifying his remarks by showing that G Company allowed their enemy to "dance a fandango" within three hundred yards of them. The evening was indeed an instructive one.

It is, indeed, a pity that there is not a little more interest pumped up for the detachment; not because they want to be petted or noticed, but because at least two-thirds of the men are really anxious to learn their business and would willingly sacrifice time and convenience to do so. For instance, in the present case men came about seven miles (from Kirkee to Ghota Kundeh) in the forenoon for drill.

I hear the detachment is to be taken out once a month for this kind of work; and I have no doubt that the men will soon know something of what is required.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

The great event of the week in racing circles was the sale of the Cobham stud, which occupied two days, and the total amount realised by which was £57,177. The highest priced horse sold—and they all went under the hammer without reserve—was the grand old stallion Blair Athol, for whom the Cobham Company paid £12,500. There were three would-be purchasers, including M. André on behalf of Germany; but English spirit and enterprise proved triumphant, and the sire of so many excellent racers is retained in the country which gave him birth, and remains amongst those who have ever held the chesnut in the greatest respect as one of the best of racehorses that ever trod the turf. He was knocked down to Mr. Wolfe for £4 500. Blair Athol is getting up in years now, for he was foaled in 1861, and though he never ran after he made such a big hit by winning the St. Leger, he has done the State some service, and they know it. This was the third occasion of his having been led into a sale ring to be claimed by the highest bidder, for upon the demise of Mr John Jackson, the never-to-be-forgotten "Jock o' Fairfield," Blair Athol, in whom he took such delight, was sold to Mr. Blenkiron for 5,000gs., and upon the death of the founder of Middle Park he realized exactly 12,500gs., and so loud and prolonged were the cheers when Mr. Bell, on behalf of the English Stud Company, outstayed Count Lehndorff and the others from abroad, that the Eltham elms might now be ringing with them. The sum that was paid by the Cobham folks for Blair Athol seemed large because it was unprecedented at the time—it has been exceeded in the case of 14,000gs. for Doncaster—but at the recent sale it was announced from the rostrum by Mr. Rymill that since his purchase by the company he had brought them back upwards of £34,000 while in six years his progeny had won more than one hundred and eleven thousand pounds. Other animals which were sold at high prices were the stallion Wild Oats (1866), by Wild Dayrell out of the Golden Horn, by Harkaway, her dam by Little Red Rover out of Eclat, by Elmund, who was bought by Mr. Wolfe for £2,500; Jocosa (1868), by Fitz-Roland out of Madame Eglentine (dam of the Palmer, Morna Rosicrucian, &c.), by Cowl out of Diversion, by Defence, covered by Wild Oats, bought by Mr. Wolfe for £1,750; Eva (1869), by Breadalbane out of Imperatrice, by Orlando; covered by Wild Oats, bought by Mr. Wolfe for £1,650; Crinon (1868), by Newminster out of Margery Daw, by Brocket; covered by Blair Athol, bought by Mr. Wolfe for £1,400; Bella (1873), by Breadalbane out of Armada, by Buccaneer covered by Kaiser, bought by Mr. Wolfe for £1,200; Queen of the Chase (1869), by Blair Athol out of Nutbush, by Filbert; covered by Wild Oats, bought for the Poiton Stud for £1,200; Chic (brother to Highland Fling), by Scottish Chief out of Masquerade, bought by the Duke of Westminster, for £1,100; Ortolan (1868), by Saunterer out of Swallow, by Cotherstone, her dam, the Wryneck by Slane; covered by Blair Athol, bought by Mr. W. G. Craven for £1,100. Maid of Perth (1869), (dam of Tulach Ard), by Scottish Chief, out of Lady Dot, by The Cure, her dam The Wise Woman, by Voltaire; covered by Blue Gown, bought by Mr. Wolfe for £1,000.

The only race of the week worth chronicling was that for the Doncaster Cup, for which Isonomy (9st. 3lbs). Jannette (9st.), Glendale (9st.) and The Monk (9st.) ran. The betting at the start was 6 to 1 on Isonomy, 9 to 1 agst Jannette, and 25 to 1 agst others offered; and the champion weight carrier justified the confidence of his backers, coming in ahead in front of Jannette; Glendale a bad third.

Hesp, the trainer of Kincsem, intends to take up residence in England this autumn, and will bring with him from Hungary some half-dozen or eight thoroughbreds, the property of Mr. E. Blascovitz. The unbeaten Kincsem will be of the number, and as it is intended to keep the marvellous daughter of Cambuscan and Water Nymph in training for one year season, some of the cups of 1880 may be credited to her.

Dresden China was still at the head of the betting on the Cesarewitch, at 95 to 20, Westbourne being second at 8 to 1, and Chippendale (the winner) well down the list at 33 to 1. For the Cambridgeshire Exeter was favourite at 1,000 to 70, and so long as the Leger third kept well he was not likely to be ousted from the position. His best form was shown over the Ascot Mile, where he won the Twenty-first Biennial in a canter, and as Ruperra was behind him his chance with 7st 3lb in the Cambridgeshire, and which is to be run on the 21st inst., is really a good one. Flotsam and La Merveille had not come in for much favour being still at 20 to 1; but Ragman, who finished second to Rayon d'Or in his first trial before the Leger, was good business at 25 to 1, and he has not been overdone in the way of weight with 6st. 9lbs., for on his last appearance in public he split Caxtonian and Peace in the Winchester Biennial.

Here is an instance of a fancy bet on the Cambridgeshire. A London Sporting paper states:—

A well-known speculator, who is fond of picking out a lot from big handicaps and laying extravagant odds against them, had a deal with a backer who generally goes in for such like transactions, and who in the lots given him had the first and second for the City and Suburb this season and the year before. The layer of the fancy bet on the Cambridgeshire betted 2,000 to 4 against each of fifty, and he gave the backer the following:—Dalham, Fitz Plutus, Thurio, Sir Bevys, Multifarious, Prince George, Rob Roy, Logroño, Antiseptic Pistol, Robbie Burns, Cyprus, Topsy, Rhidorroch, Marshall Scott, Palatin (3 yrs), Ismael, Courtois, Ravisseur, Prologue, Drumhead, Umbria, Thorsfield, Valour, Gilderoy, Bear, Abbeye, Jugellen, Palatin (4 yrs), Koh-i-Noor, Quits, Macaroness, Grapeshot, Prohibine, St. Augustine, Flash Man, Eminence, Coromandel II., Callistos, West Wind, Fortitude, Jusnita colt, Fuster, Kingfisher, Linden, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Court Beauty, Swell, Calcon, Protectionist, and Glenara.

The English cricketing season of 1879 has closed, and the *Sportsman* publishes its usual list of the individual scores made during the year which go beyond the century. There are three innings of over 200 runs recorded, viz.:—by L. Stokes, in a match "Page's Eleven v. Colchester Garrison," 285; D. A. Dixon, Hendon v. Highgate, 264 (*retired*); and H. Rose, "Somersetshire v. Emeriti 216. The cricketer who obtained the greatest number of century scores during the year was Mr. H. W. Remy-Tailyour, of the Royal Engineers, whose record is as follows:—

Royal Engineers v. Mote Park, August 1	149
Royal School of Engineering v. Royal Engineers, August 8	121
Royal Engineers v. Royal Artillery, August 14	111
Royal Engineers v. Royal Marines, June 13	119
Royal Engineers v. Royal Military Academy,

tric's in England. These mills are for cleansing the rice, which they reduce in bulk, and so enable the owner to ship more rice than they used to do before this process was adopted, when the rice was sent home as pure paddy. The Pegu and Pooroondoun rice adjace t to each other in the Pegu Yoma range, about 70 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline Kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alaung Pra (commonly called Alompra), and which gives its name to this district. The source of the Sittang is far beyond Tongoo, the limits of British territory; it rises close to Kyoukise, near the pass of Nettaik, in a range of hills running from Shewgyeen in the south to about 25 miles below the site of ancient Ava. It is not navigable for any but very small steam ra or launches and Burman boats, and in the dry seasons, January, February, and March, it is with difficulty that small boats can be used on it. It is a dangerous river to navigate in the southern portion, owing to tidal waves, called *bores*, which during the flood tides rush into it from the sea, with irresistible force, winding like a serpent in an agony of writhing, and tumbling first to one bank and then zigzagging across to the other bank; the noise announcing the advent of a bore can be heard for many miles, and in the deep stillness of a moonlit midnight has something of solemnity about it, and sounds as if it meant mischief. Many lives have been lost in these bores, including half a Battery of Artillery, and a detachment of Madras sepoys, some 17 or 18 years ago. They sometimes attain a height of six or seven feet; if caught in mid stream, in one of this size, destruction would certainly result to all concerned. I have been in several, but not small enough ones at 18 inches wave crest, even then the boatmen always put into friendly side creeks, of which there are plenty; fortunately the boatmen of the Sittang and Irrawaddy valleys are very skilful, and are seldom caught. The journey from Rangoon to Tongoo and *vice versa* is always made *via* the Sittang river in country boats, and all troop reliefs are carried out this way, and will continue to be so carried out, until the Government of India allow the money collected from revenue sources in British Burma to be expended upon the construction of the Sittang Valley Railway. The route for this line has been surveyed throughout, and estimates of cost long ago submitted, and I think I am right in stating that if the Chief Commissioner had his own way, this line of rail would be finished within three years from date of commencement; and a great boon it would be to all. It would have been more reasonable had the Government directed the construction of this line to be undertaken prior to that between Rangoon and Prome, the Irrawaddy line, simply because there was already a comfortable, cheap, direct, and easy method of communication between Rangoon and all place on the Irrawaddy, right up to Bhamo, by the splendid steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, most excellently found and well appointed in everything under very able management. To obviate the dangers of going *via* the southern portion of the Sittang from Rangoon to Tongoo, the Government cut a canal of communication, 32 miles long, from the Pegu river to the Sittang, through the Pegu Ryan creek; it obviates danger, and shortens the time occupied by the old route, but unfortunately it is not quite a success as yet, as it is only open ten days in every month, and it is besides perpetually silting up. When I last "paddled my own canoe" through this canal, it did seem but a streak of mud cut through a flat cake of alluvial soil, covered with paddy fields, the dreariest spot one could possibly imagine. There is room for improvement and unless the rail is speedily to be constructed, the old bore route should be opened, or this new canal improved *et permanently*." The only time in which this journey between Rangoon and Thyetmyo seems at all bearable is in one's maiden trip, because it is a novelty in the way of travelling. The scenery is nothing in particular at any time of year. The journey up and down takes from 10 to 25 days, according to season, and the number of men in the boat to steer, row, and pole it along. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung range; flowing southwards, it enters the sea between the Salween and Sittang. There are four lakes, the Thoo, in the Myanoung district on the right bnank of the Irrawaddy between that river and the Arracan range; it is about nine miles round and three in diameter; the Lanyin, in the same district on the opposite bank of the Irrawaddy; the Kandangyee or Royal lake, three miles from Rangoon and very irregular in outline, about three miles round with several very beautiful islands, prettily wooded, nestling on its brown sides; the fourth, a lake of veryclear water, (the name of which I never ascertained; peshaps it has none) in the Bassein district, about five miles in circumference. The Salween river rises still further from our frontier, in the mountains near the city of Talifoo, in the Chinese Province of Yunan, about 280 miles north-east of Bhamo. This river enters British territory, from the Zimme territory, about 45 miles south of a hill called Nattoung (spirit or demon hill) about 4,000 feet high, one of the peaks of the Shan or Karennee hills, about 50 miles in a line from Tongoo, due east from which place it is almost always to be seen. The Salween falls into the Gulf of Martaban and Moulmein. The Sittang valley is only British territory in a small portion to the extreme south. The right bank is a wilderness of comparatively unknown mountains drained by various rivulets, one of the largest being the Younaleen. Below the Thoungyeen river on the east side, there are the large alluvial plains so common in the deltas of the rivers of lower Burma, drained by the Gyne and Attaran rivers. On account of its rapids, the Salween is not navigable, but it is a very picturesque river, more like the "Rai" or "Laddai" in some parts than a tropical stream. The Attaran flows through dense forests of teak, and an almost uninhabited tract of country. The Gyne is navigable for 180 miles for small boats.

Tenasserim lies between 10° and 17° 30 N. L., along the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, between it and a lofty range of hills 40 miles inland, dividing it from the Kingdom of Siam, and it includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is, all the islands extending in a long chain parallel to its coast, and 17 miles distant from it in a westerly direction. This is a mountainous district, well peopled, and hugh watered by many babbling rivulets. Between the Bay of Bengal and the Siamese hills, there is a lower chain seperated from the Siamese chain, by the Tenasserim river. This latter chain attains in some parts an altitude of 5,000 feet. The district is not yet completely surveyed, and its precise dimensions are therefore doubtful, but about Tavoy it is 40 miles broad, tapering off to about ten miles in the vicinity of Mergui. The whole range of hills, that is almost the entire district, is covered with the most magnificent dense waste of trackless forest, where the busy sounds of human life are but seldom heard. The coast line is very irregular, more so in the south, and very low for many miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove swamps. The Tenasserim rises in about 15° N. latitude, and flowing southwards through a valley scarcely broader than its bed, passes the ancient town of Tenasserim; then turning abruptly due west empties itself into the Bay of Bengal by two mouths, of which the north mouth is the more practicable for large ships.

Such is a brief description of the districts which comprise the Provinces of British Burma, taken from personal observation and from public records. There remains but little else to record, which will be done in a concluding paper. If all that I hear is true, Burma will ere long attract a larger share of public attention than it has done for some time past.

QUENTIN DURWARD.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD AT ISANDHLWANA.

THE following report received from Liut-Col. Black, commanding at Rorke's Drift, is published by authority of the General commanding, for information.—

H. H. CLIFFORD, Quart-r-master General,
I. G. S. of C. and Base.

Pietermaritzburg, Aug. 14, 1879.

Rorke's Drift, 28th June, 1879.

The force under my command—30 King's Dragoon Guards (mounted), 50 on foot, 140 2-24th regiment, 360 natives, and 50 native hourse—were working on the 20th, 23rd and 26th inst., and have completed the burial of the remains of those who fell at the battle of Isandhlwana. Major Dartnell, with some Natal Mounted Police, and representatives from the Natal Carbineers, Buffalo Border Guard, and other volunteers, co-operated with me on the first day, and looked after the burial of their own comrades.

As I reported in March last, the bodies of the slain lay thickest on the 1-24th camp; a determined stand had evidently been made behind the officers' tents; and here an eye-witness told me that while he was escaping from the camp he saw a compact body of the 24th men fighting, surrounded by Zulus, 70 dead lay here. Lower down the hill in the same camp another clump of about 60 lay together, among them Captain Ward-ll, Lieut. Dyer, and a captain and subaltern of the 24th unrecognisable; near at hand were found the bodies of Colonel Durnford, Lieut. Scott, and other Carbineers, and men of the Natal Mounted Police, showing that here also our men had gathered and fought in an organised body. This was evidently a centre of resistance, as the bodies of men of all arms were found converging as it were to the spot, but stricken down ere they could join the rank of their comrades. About 60 bodies lay on the rugged slope, under the southern precipice of Isandhlwana, among them those of Captain Younghusband, and two other officers, unrecognisable; it looked as if these had held the crags, and fought together as long as ammunition lasted. The proof of hand to hand fighting over the dead soldiers were lying by as many dead Zulus, Zulu and white man confronting each other, as living they had stood. A 24th man was found here, face downward, with a Zulu knife up to the haft in his back, evidently killed while defending himself from a front attack; an assegai bent double lay by him, and another in like state near by. It is bootless, however, to multiply such instances now. For example, lower down the field an N. M. policeman and a Zulu, the Englishman upp-rmost, lay still locked in each other's embrace; or how, in another place, a Zulu skull was found pierced by a bayonet, while his assegai lay rusting in the white man's breast. Up among the rocks a Zulu chief, covered by his shield, lay swathed in four distinct wrappings of canvas, and the many other Zulu bodies were here. I gather that this was the last scene of resistance, and that, therefore, the Zulus had less time for carrying away their dead, which they have so compl tely done from the other parts of the field. A soldier of the 24th was found under the precipice, head downward, with shattered skull, showing that he had fallen or been hurled from the top; hereabouts, too, was an artillery tent mallet by the side of a soldier who had vainly matched this feeble club against the assegai. Many dead lay on the Buffalo side of the camp, and I think it will not be out of place if I describe how the line of retreat led here. When our two lines of infantry, one facing to the left of the camp, in the position naturally taken up, after retiring before the chest or main body of the Zulu army, as it wormed over the crest, and the other facing more towards the front and parallel to the Douga, making head with the mounted volunteers against the Zulu left wing—when these two separate lines of skirmishers, outflanked on both sides, ammunition well nigh expended, retired almost at the same time to rally in the camp, forms square around the ammunition wagons, and there refilled their pouches, some of those men present tell me that the attention of all being fixed on their own front, none had realised how it fared behind them—once they turned round toward the tent, they saw that all was lost, the camp was full of Zulus, sweeping round the flanks of isolated lines, following through the gap between them made by the retreating Natal natives. The Zulus were already masters of the place of refuge, while those who had made the frontal attack now stormed behind the retresting lines. The ordered battle was over, all that disciplined men can do had been done—the lines melted into groups, into files, coherence ceased, friends and foe mingled in one mass, a surging stabbing crowd—their very numbers prevented the Zulus from making an immediate end. The horsemen who escaped, the footmen who struggled through the tents, the very guns moved at a walk wherever a gap opened in the mass, and slowly won their way towards the neck. Once here, once on the road, the hope of escape grew daily to be quenched at the next glance, for circling round the Isandhlwana the right horn of the Zulu horde barred the way to Rorke's Drift; the only gap in the ring of steel was the rough ground to the south between the road and the kop, that was the fatal hill. Once then, of necessity and not of choice, the broken ranks pushed on; Zulus on the kop fired down. Zulus in their midst and Zulus on each flank pressed on with equal pace. The tracks became rough indeed, scored by dongas, strewn with rocks, seamed with water courses, here dry and steep, with steep sides, there wet and boggy. The horsemen moved on at foot pace, and only escaped because the horse could keep up the exertion longer than the panting foot soldiers. Here to us was the saddest sight, the camp left, the colonel gained, the face set towards the Buffalo, all might give hope for life; but the record of death shows heavily here, and not ignobly is it written. Here and there around a waggon, here and there around a tree, a group had formed, and stood at bay—shoulder to shoulder, they fired their last cartridge, shoulder to shoulder they plied the steel, side by side their bones are lying, and tell the tale; but other evidence is forthcoming, and I have heard from those who saw this live, how dearly our countrymen sold their lives, how fiercely fighting they fell. 800 yards from the road the guns, long ere this without gunners—they died in the camp—came upon ground that no wheels could pass, and the horses which, on my first visit, I saw hanging in their harness over a ravine, now mingle theirs with the driver's bones.

From here the bodies are even more and more apart until about two miles from the camp, the last one lies and marks the limit reached by white men on foot. The fatal trial begins again near the river bank, where Stewart Smith, and others met a river's breadth from Natal, across the river it runs until the graves of Melville or Coghill, nearly mark its end.

Of the greatest part of those buried, all that can be known is their regiment, for weather and the operations of nature have left but little that is recognisable; where clothes remained, due search was made, but in most cases the pockets had been cut out, and but little property was found by us; that recovered has been sent to the relatives of the slain.

I cannot close my report without calling attention to the hard work so cheerily undergone by the 50 dismounted King's Dragoon Guards, and 140 men of the 2-24th, who each day bridged 22 miles to and fro, besides their labour on the widespread field. The natives were principally employed as out-posts on the hills, lest peradventure another impi might follow the track of its forerunner across the Natal range, or appear on our right from the tunnelled hills between us and the Quebeni.

I need not say that no cross or stone marks the graves of the fallen, above them the Lich Kop, the majestic monuments of Isandhlwana holds guard, and, for ever tells that 800 sons of England lie beneath. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedi-nt servant,

WILSONE BLACK, Lieut.-Col. 24th Regt.,
Commanding at Rorke's Drift.

THE END OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

(Daily Telegraph.)

THE time of flitting has arrived, and so far as holidays are concerned the evening star is in the sky. It is nearly all over, this season of grateful ease and rest. "Ite domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, ite capellæ." The line of the tin pot may be applied without extravagance to the stored minds of the summer travellers, who return to their labours full of impressions, fancies, experience, and new ideas. At home the swallows will soon gather to depart: abroad the eyes of the long-absent turn towards the hearth. A new season is beginning, a time of home and comfort, of domestic joys and lighted fires, when around the family table friends gather who have been separated, and recall their past adventures over the walnuts and the wine. It has been a short, sharp, hurried season of pleasure: but it is almost at an end. Anxious mothers are packing up the boxes of the boys. The terrible head-masters have returned from the mountains and the lakes, and in a short time will be heard in the misty mornings the sound of chapel bell, and the roll-call echo in the old quadrangle. No doubt there are some gleams of summer sunshine left; the sportsmen are at work, and there is a sense of uncompleted freshness in the woods. But it is time to get back and be at toil again. The season is over, and it is now late to climb the mountain passes of the Alps; the weary dudes are hurrying back to their peaceful and contented work in native valleys; excursion trains and late steamers are taken off; and, at the seaside, the gusty winds and fitful storms have chilled the lingering delights of the second-rate evening. There is little use in striving against the inevitable. The hotel keeper will artfully arrange seductive evenings; the mayor of the provincial town will give his countenance to advertised festivities; but when the children shiver and turn blue upon the sands, when regretfully the bathing machines are drawn up high and dry upon the land; when there are breakers on the bar and the cricketers have packed up their bags, when there is nothing left but the "long decline of roses" and the swift shortening of the dusk, it is not unnatural that those who have wandered hither and thither should turn to the comfortable club, the gaily-lighted theatre, the busy restless street, the tried companions, and all the familiar advantages of home.

With the return, pleasant and enjoyable as it is, comes, however, inevitable reflection; and as each autumn presents itself in its accustomed garb of russet and reddening green there is a tendency to reflect upon the ultimate value of the rest obtained, and to philosophise upon the advantages of relaxation. It is natural that the homeward-bound traveller who has a mind and an imagination should somehow repent of his desertion of Old England as the train speeds through the enchanting country between Newhaven, Folkestone, Dover, and London. How different this inimitable landscape and perfect verdure from the dull and unvaried tameness of scene between Paris and the Calais coast! How clean, trimmed, gardenlike, and neat it all looks! The broad sweeps and stretches of down, the cosy homesteads, the English homes nestling in the trees, the comfortable villages and simple church towers standing out against the autumn sky, the well-kept roads, the peaceful parsonages set round with late roses, appeal irresistibly to the home-coming traveller. In fact, these South-Eastern county landscapes are typical of English comfort and English home life. In one of his daring flights of eloquent imagination, M. Taine described the picture presented to the home-coming Englishman in words too seldom read and appreciated. The impulsive and imaginative Frenchman desired to contrast the ports of Ia England and France. He selected for comparison Alfred de Musset and Alfred Tennyson. To each he dedicated a picture of his native land. Between Newhaven and London he painted, with the rapid force of an accomplished artist, the scenes and the associations which inspired our English Lucrete. He saw the gardens and the trees, the soft flowers and the geraniums, the neatly-ordered abodes and the fresh, unsophisticated country girls who play at archery or lawn tennis, and become the mother of many rosy children. He pointed out the home of the old squire and the low-gabled house of the tenant-farmer, the silent pastures, and the blue still smoke curling up from a thousand cottages. He hurried on to the neat villas of Chislehurst, and from all this he gleaned the style and manner of the English Tennyson; and then he turned to Paris, the life of the streets, of emotion, activity, and gaiety, the whirl of the boulevards, the restlessness, the vivacity, and the levity of his countrymen; the daily melo-drama and the constant strain of Paris; and there Taine recognised the genius of Alfred de Musset. It would not do for the Frenchman to stay at home. In the opinion of many the mountains of Scotland may be grander than the Alps, the lakes of Westmoreland incomparably better than those of much frequented Switzerland, the joys of Margate preferable to Boulogne, and Lincolnshire more attractive than the dykes and flats of Holland. But comparisons are odious, and, beautiful as is our country, no great good is effected by running down the longing for travel. It is perfectly true that scores of those who are in such a hurry to spend their money on the Continent are lamentably ignorant of the matchless beauties of their own country, and that our Dovedale, Bettws-y-coed, Lynton, Dartmoor, Tintagel, Clovelly, and a rockbound course like that of the Eden river, would take a considerable amount of beating. But, separated from the value of such rivalries, it is occasionally forgotten that there is a certain education in foreign travel, and it is not unreasonably assumed that a journey abroad enlightens the understanding, tones down persistent prejudice, brightens the faculties, and by means of complete change of scene, diet, manners, and customs, does afford more variety for the money than is obtained by remaining in the same groove, however excellent, and among the same people however deserving.

Still the question is whether a hunger for rushing at enjoyments, the feverish desire to make a limited amount of money go to the very farthest possible extent, the American plan of "doing" town after town, city after city, and pass after pass, the anxiety to do more than any one else has done in a given time, walk more miles than have ever been recorded between daybreak and sunset, and squeeze weeks of long pleasures into days of doubtful joy, is not destructive of that real recreation, enlightenment, and acquired rest for which holidays should be legitimately applied. The advocate of home delights, the lazy loiter on the English sands, the quiet sojourn at the little inn, the sweets of contemplation and the joy of calm, may well consider he has gained his point when he stands at Folkestone or Dover to watch the arrival of the tourists from abroad. Those burned and brown in the cheeks from the Lees and the Heights look, on the whole, better and more healthy than their returned companions. It is not that on one side they are fresh and well dressed, and on the other sea-sick and tired. That is not quite the point. Behind the bronzed appearance of those who land are seen signs of undisguised fatigue. They went out worn from over-work; in fact, these have come back wearied from play. In their hurry to outdo their companions they have done over much. Bad food and uneven meals have told upon them; long journeys and studied restlessness have worked evil. In order to get to the top of a mountain many have been compelled to strain their constitutions, race one another, and play a Spartan game of self-sacrifice. Those who have not exposed themselves to the trying contrast of heat and cold, perspiring one moment and shivering the next, have nevertheless gone through a process of exhaustion which taxes the very strongest constitution. The programme has been arranged, and it must be carried out to the letter. Not a town, a sight, a picture gallery, a view, a waterfall must be missed. Day after day the portmanteau must be packed, the sleep disturbed, and the inevitable train caught. Some relentless companion insists that travel shall resemble the treadmill, and that when they get back Mrs. A. shall not say that she has done more than Mrs. B. For such excursionists as these there is absolutely no repose. "How sweet it were, hearing the gay waves break," with half-shut eyes over a scene Falling asleep in a half dream." Such pleasures are for the ideal traveller who has no trains to catch, no mules to hire, no guides to secure, and no hotel-bills to check. Thus the holiday that might have fortified has weakened, and the nervous energy thoroughly strained, is asked to attack the anxiety of another year. The penalty of over-work is nervous long delayed, and it is strange that the constant examples of holiday failures are not more often taken to heart. It is not necessary to remain among the downs and dales of England in order to secure refreshing change, though there is less temptation to over-exertion within the confines of an island than on the broad expanse of a continent. How seldom have those regretful travellers, surrounded by the silence of a mountain, soothed by the plash of a waterfall, enjoying the unspeakable stillness of a starlit night, exclaimed in meditation, "We will no further roam!" But it was their destiny to hurry on.

A GRAIN ROBBERY DISCOVERED.—Many thefts have from time to time cropped up, though the thieves have remained undiscovered, while grain was passing in transit between stations on the railways. A case has recently been tried by a Railway Magistrate at Allahabad in which four of the porters were detected in stealing grain from the wagons, and, on conviction, each of the offenders was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. Furthermore, one of their helpmates, a woman, was also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for being found in possession of some of the stolen grain. There is no excuse whatever for crimes of this kind, as the railway porters are an exceedingly well paid body of servants.—*Indian Herald*

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Roseub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; D. Bonnx & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyall and Sheriffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmedagar and dealers in towns.—[ADVT.]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on French Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCOR and GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on
Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on all the principal TOWNS in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS,
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
has no equal NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 79. Pir Market near Jumma Masjid.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.

CONTENTS.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1879.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1879. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

Alphabetical Index to Names.
Official Directory—Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Land Revenue Department.
Registration Department.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Judicial Department.
Educational Department.
Customs Department.
Telegraph Department.
General Post Office.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes.
Bills of Exchange.
Fixed Stamp duties.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Municipality of Bombay.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Presidency Magistrates' Court.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
Mercantile Directory—Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Bank.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Office Directory.
General Street Directory of European Inhabitants.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. GOLD MEDAL EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Prize, 1878, ONLY GOLD MEDAL for English Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome and high-caste bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with easy paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.
A very powerful grey Arab, 5 years, 14-2½ high, up to 14 stone, suitable as a first charger, Rs. 1,000.
A pair of well-bred black Waller mares, 7 and 8 years, about 15-1 high, fast and quiet in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.
A well-bred grey Arab gallow.y, 5 years, 13-3½ high, well up to 13 stone Rs. 400.
A capital hack for rough cross-country work, Rs. 400.
A grey Arab horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, strong, quiet and fast in harness, with light English miniature circular-fronted brougham in good order, turnout Rs. 1,000.
A very powerful cob-built Arab galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, up to 14 stone, good in saddle and harness, Rs. 600.
A well-matched pair of grey ponies, 12-2 high, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, both ride, Rs. 300.
A bay charg.sh, Rs. 200.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 29th September, 1879.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
OCTOBER 1879.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The *GUIDE*, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India *via* the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nalhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Pirbhoom State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Sheraun and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Moolton to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to